## NEW YORK HERALD. FARE GORDON SERN

PROPRIETOS AND EDITOR. FOR R. W. CORNER OF NARRAU AND PULTOP STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-King LEAR-GRORGE

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DAUGHTER OF THE BUSTON'S THEATER, Chambers of BUD-FIDOW'S ... S MINSTREES - Mochanics' Hall - 672 Brees

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 800 Broadway. CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 535 Broadway-Fano

PREHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Be

W York, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

Mails for the Pecific.

Mails for the Pecific.

May NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA MAITION.

The United States mail steamship lilinois, \$4/t. McKinney, will leave this port this afternoon at two s'clock,

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific The New York Weekly Herand-California editi mining the latest intelligence from all parts of the

ple copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence, will please send in their orders as early as pos-

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre, arrived at sautine at half past nine o'clock last night, with an advices to 6th instant four days taterhis arrival we have the important inte Minis ers, that the Vienza Conference re-assemhed on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and was almost immediately finally dissolved, leaving the war destinies of the contending Powers to be arbitrat ed by the sword alone. At this meeting the Austrian Minister offered a new proposition—the nature of which is not explained—to the Ressian representative. This document he wished to transmit to St. Peters burg, but the Ambassadors of France and England the meeting was adjourned sine die. The allied successes in the Sea of Azoff are confirmed, and additional advantages gained by them reported. The Presions had chandoned Soniak Kaleh, after burnbg the principal buildings and leaving behind them sixty gues and six mortars, which they had render ed unsericeable. The allied squadron had appeared at Genitchi, and having lauded a body of seamen and marines, drove the Russians from that place, destroying all their food de-pots and vessels of war. Thus the Russians lost in four days an immense quantity of provisions Sour war steamers, and 240 vessels employed exclu sively in provisioning the troops in the Crimes, with six millions of rations destined for the garrison in Sebastopol. There is nothing new from the Crimea. but all the allied generals had held a council of war, at which it is said an immense and most important movement was decided on. The French miners were making decided advances on the works.

Spain was more quiet, but the insurrection had been of a serious nature. The Duke de Montoensier had taken a political position which caused ug-

The prospect of another French loan had caused tuation in financial affairs, and conso clesed on the 5th inst. at a decline. Cotton had adsanced id. on previous quotations, with sales of seventy thousand bales in the-Liverpool market for the four days succeeding the departure of the Atlantic. Breadstuffs had also improved.

The steamship Asia, with news to the 9th inst., in new fully due at Halifax. She will without doubt

arrive to day. rials of the Mexican papers to day are suggestive in the highest degree. The Trait d'Union, in one of those articles, discusses the subject of Know Mothingism, and exhibits it under the light of an generant and suicidal movement, antagonistical to ne institutions, the character, and the past of the United States. The Universal devotes a series of calls upon the Spanish American people to intervene first in all diplomatic attempts either to change the present condition of the island by a transfer of the sovereignty, or to establish emancipation, which would be equally dangerous; and afterwards, if force resorted to on the part of the United States, to sally under the standard of the race, which would be sure to be unfurled by Mexico. Both these artioles are deserving of attention.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on April 28, furnishes an abstract of all the laws in Serce in the Brazilian empire, by which the rights of citizens are guaranteed, and their duties towards the executive and society defined. He also gives his version of the affair of the American schooner Bay City, said to have been unnecessarily fired on by a British cruiser, as before reported, with an ount of the treatment of the mate and the action of our Consul at Rio in the matter.

The Know Nothing office holders at Washington are doomed to the guillotine. The Cabinet, after considerable cogitation, have decided to remove se two hundred of those pestilent fellows, and Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office and Clayton, Second Auditor, are among the most preminent of the victims. The small fry are to walk the plank as soon as circumstances permit.
It appears, from our despatch, that Major B. B. Prench, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, who resigned his office and published a penitential secantation of his Know Nothing errors just prior to the municipal election in Washington, is to be provided for by another appointment. This looks like a hint to each Know Nothing sinner to walk up to the confessional and enter into negotiations for a dispensation.

The official correspondence in Governor Reeder's case, to which allusion was made by our Washington correspondent some days since, as having been called for by the President, is published in this morning's paper. It corrob rates fully the statement that the administration had determined that Governor Reeder should not return to Kansas; and It also shows that Judges Johnson and Elmore, and District Attorney Isas is are to be removed, unless shey can explain away their association with Reader peculations in Indian lands.

palastic meeting of the Know Nothings -th ward took place in on - comp

market yesterdey, and the sales reto 4 000 bales—prices closing stands return rather stiffer, at previous rates, with a fair amo of sales. Canadian white watest as d at \$2 50. Upper Lake at \$2 08. Corn was less pl elesed firmer at \$1 01 a \$1 02, with ment. Pork was firmer, with Liverpool, about 20,000 bases of in ship's bags, at 550 - od. .e doing. To in were engaged,

Parties Ir of Emple . . State\_Marshalling of

Something of the chaos and fermenting confusion into which our political parties were thrown , year ago by this most wretched Pierce admin stration still prevail throughout the count .ry, while here and there the general revolutionary reaction is assuming something of sh ape and consistency. In this State it is pretty evident that we are to have three distinet, well defined, and antagonistic parties in the field for the succession, to wit:-

1. The Know Nothings, or new American

2. The Seward anti-slavery disunion party.

3. The spone democracy. Into these three parties the bulk of all the outside factions of the day will probably be merged—the liquor law faction, the anti-liquor law faction, the democratic hard shells and eoft shells, the Seward and the silver gray whigs, the ultra liberty faction of Gerrit Smith and Fred Douglass, the land reformers, the anti-renters, the women's rights women, and the Fourierite philosophers and free colored Americans, inclusive. In this view, let us see, from present indications, the relative strength of these three new parties in the Empire State. from and after our next November election.

At our State election of last November, the vote for Governor resulted as follows :-

| 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,496 | 156,

Total popular vote of the State..... 578,102 This exceeds by fifty thousand the aggregate vote for President in 1852, and upon the same ratio of increase we shall probably have by November next a total popular vote of six hundred thousand. The vote for Governor, as distributed last year, affords scarcely an approximation to the relative strength of the parties involved, omitting the liquor question. Upon that issue there was an inexplicable amount of cross-firing. The result, however, establishes the important fact that with all the force of the Nebraska agitation, in its first gloss, with all the unpopularity of Pierce. Marcy, Cushing and Forney, with all the defections of the democracy, all the novelty of the liquor law, and all the inexperience of the Know Nothings, whose organization as a State party had then scarcely commenced, the Sew-

ard anti-Nebraska-temperance and anti-slavery coalition were unable to muster one-third of the aggregate vote of the State.

How stands the matter now? The democracy are still disorganized—the Seward coalltion have nothing to stand upon but the slavery agitation and the liquor law. The approaching election involves neither Governor nor Congressmen. It is limited to several State officers, the Legislature and town and city officials. Nor will the Assembly be rendered a political test upon the election of a Senator. That question has been settled. But upon the maintenance, or modification, or repeal of this odious and despotic liquor law, the election of the new Legislature will inevitably turn, and the result will most probably give to the victorious party the inside track for the great campaign of 1856. This liquor issue cannot be smothered up in the repeal of the Nebraska bill. Too many substantial business interests, too many positive individual political rants are involved in this law to admit of the idea that the impracticable abstraction of the restoration of

the Missouri line.

The liquor interest, in all its ramifications. will exert a tremendous influence in our November State canvass. Where will it go? Not with the Seward disunion coalition establishing this despotic law-not, most assuredly, with the disorganized and unreliable democracy; but with that party most likely to possess the strength and the will to defeat the lawthis new American party. Since November last, it has increased its stangth to full two hundred thousand men, and the work is still progressing. Can Seward muster the fifty thousand reinforcements, according to his vote of last fall, necessary to bring up his force to two hundred thousand? Extremely doubtful. Can the spoils democracy hit upon any plan of democratic fusion sufficient to control in this State two hundred thousand votes, during the remnant of the allotted existence of this Pierce administration? Exceedingly doubtful. Can any plan of fusion be invented between the spoils democracy and the Se ward coalition, upon any pretence or for any purpose whatever? No. We must then conclude that the contest next fall will be between the Seward party and the American party; and from the instincts, interests, antecedents and fixed principles of the democracy in favor of free trade and free liquor, we must also conclude that the pressure of the liquor question will bring over a prodigious democratic balance of power to the Know Nothings.

Here, however, the question arises, what ground do the Know Nothings occupy on this liquor law? It was doubtful last fall; it seems now to be a sort of neutral ground. But when a definite stand upon this issue is all that is wanted to defeat the Seward holy alliance, not only in this State, but in other States, we are quite sure that the Know Nothings will appropriate the means and the opportunity to do the work.

> ore the American party is Let them carry New York, ylvania next fall, and the rn elections, and they may New England and Ohio seimpunity in reference to the is all important, however, 1 Nevember. They can, Know Nothings, thereork of singling out their -t Assembly with refe-I question of the canalso, to some legislaa regarding the man them carry the Asreb-egitator, and the in. for New York is theirs, rank for the great cam-fork and the South stande game is secured and the What say our Know No-

y can if they will.

ON OF THE ACADEMY-ITS RESULTS.—The first Free Pierce dynasty and all con terminated as no other Opera season he ever before terminated in this city-with the prestige of complete success, and a feeling of general satisfaction on the part of the public, the management and the artists. No party has to complain of promises unverformed, engagements unfulfilled, or heavy losses incurred on one side or the other. For once in operatic affairs there are no cloude to darken the feelings of gratification with which we can afford to took back on the events of the past season, or the brilliant prespects which open for the next. Both are conclusive as to the permanent and prosperous establishment of the Italian lyrical drama as one of our local institutions.

Various causes have contributed to bring about this happy result. One is undoubtedly he position and respectability of the two principal directors-Messrs. Phalen and Coit-and the business talent they have brought to bear on the affairs of the establishment. Another s in their choice of an associate having considerable experience in theatrical matters, conoined with well known address and tact-the Chevalier Wikoff. But the third, and not the least important, is the fact of the two first named gentlemen being private individuals, without any previous connection either with artists or journalists. From the independence of their position as regards both, they have been able at once to secure the support of the most sensible and influential portion of the press, and to exercise an effective control over the artists with whom they have had to deal, by treating them fairly and kindly, and thus soothing the feelings and conciliating the good will of a proverbially irritable class.

We have watched with extreme interest the successive efforts that have been made within the last twenty years to establish Italian Opera in this city, and we probably know as much of the history and causes of failure of these attempts as any one. The first great experiment of this sort was made by Palmo, himself an Italian, and a great amateur of the Opera. He had been successful in accumulating fortune of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in a café in Broadway, and his love of music induced him to hazard the hard earned fruits of his industry in a speculation which, however congenial it might have been to his tastes, was entirely out of his line. He opened in Chambers street the first regular Italian Opera house established here; but after a few seasons of heavy losses, which swallowed up the entire of his fortune, it broke down One of the principal causes of Palmo's failure was his incompetency to reconcile and control the jealousies and difficulties arising from the sensitiveness and irritability of his artists; but a more serious one still, was the readiness with which he allowed himself to be influenced by the ignorant suggestions and evil counsels of a small clique connected with the press, who have subsequently earned for themselves the denomination of oyster house critics.

The next attempt at Italian Opera was made in the Astor place house, under the management of Sanquirico and Patti. These persons were artists themselves, and consequently the oyster house critics had full sway over their affairs. The result was that before two seasons the enterprise went by the board from bad management.

The third effort was made by Mr. Edward P. Fry. He began his career by giving his confidence to a particular section of the oyster house critics, and proscribing the sensible and independent portion of the press by refusing them the usual privileges. Under such influences there occurred what will always occur when vanity and ignorance reign supreme. Quarrels between the manager and his troupe, and quarrels between the press question of its repeal can be suffocated in the and the manager marked the whole of this unfortunate enterprise, and of necessity brought it to a disastrous close.

After Fry came Maretzek, who, undismayed by the fate of his predecessor, assumed all the pains and responsibilities of the Astor House management. Mr. Maretzek being an artist himself, of course had the same difficulties to contend with that all artists have to encounter when they become managers. They usually carry into the business administration of a theatre too much professional prejudice and bigotry, and too little tact and knowledge of the world, to conduct matters to a successful result. Between the dictation of the oyster house critics, and the rivalries of artists, Maretzek got along for some years with varying fortunes, but on the whole unfortunately, and it was evident that from his efforts there was little to be hoped for as regards the permanent establishment of the Italian Opera amongst us.

On the completion the Academy of Music, Ole Bull, conjointly with Ullmann and Strakosch—two of them artists, and without any of the experience requirite in the management of great business enterprises—assumed the direction of that house. As usual, the rivalries of the singers, to say nothing of the quarrels of the principals themselves, and the old blighting influence of the oyster house critics, soon brought ruin upon the speculation; and a committee of the stockholders—private gentlemen having but very little previous experience in such matters, but still competent from their general business acquirements—were compelled to assume the management of the concern.

Here was an entirely new régime, differing in their habits, notions and positions from the persons who are generally placed at the head of theatrical affairs, independent of all low and paltry influences, whether arising from the miserable jealousies of artists or the ridiculous intrigues of the oyster house critics, and animated by but one laudable motive-a desire to elevate the public taste in musical matters, and advance the interests of art. By pursuing this just, impartial and well considered course towards the press as well as towards their artists, composers, et hoc genus omne irritabile, they have succeeded in demonstrating what had previously been considered doubtful-that Italian Opera may be rendered successful as a commercial speculation, when it unites the conditions of talent, gentlemanly feeling and judicious management.

THE SPEECH OF MAJOR DONELSON .- The great feature of the meeting of the Know Nothings in the Park, the other day, was the speech of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. against our imbecile and faithless Pierce administration. It is a bombshell from the Hermitage thrown into the ranks of the spoils democracy. They must now either definitely abandon Mr. Pierce or sink with him. This \*peech tells the whole story. It defines the true national policy of the Know Nothings,

ITAL AN OPERA-OLOSE OF THE FIRST SEA- which is a war of extermination against this THE LATES T NEWS. regular season of the Academy of Music he | Major Donelson pute the question in its legitimate shape to the country, whether we shall bave a new government, administered by men of Union principles, or the continuance of a corrupt and trading coalition of Northern and Southern nulliflers, Van Buren free soilers of the Buffalo stamp, and Jeff. Davis secessionists and filibusters. Let the Know Notaings circulate this speech of the adopted son and intimate political confidant of Old Hickory. We want to know what the democracy propose to do with Mr. Pierce, and where they will turn up-

> OUR RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINIOAN REPUB-LIC-ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF OUR PIERCE AND MARCY DIPLOMACY—We published yesterday a letter from Washington, from a reliable and well informed source, explanatory of the American diplomacy of Pierce and Marcy with the interesting republic of Dominica, the white end of the island of Hayti. The facts are very simple, and much of a piece with the doings of this treacherous and skulking administration in reference to Spain, Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and Central America. Our Minister at Dominica made a favorable treaty with that government—the French and English with their ships of war, thereupon came up, and bullied and threatened the poor Dominicans at such a rate that they were compelled to eat their own words, and cancel the treaty with our ambassador. And there the matter stands Ordinary men would say that here was an

outrage committed by the French and English calling for instant redress-for reparation, even at the canpon's mouth, and at the risk of a general war. But where was that bold American spirit of Pierce, Marcy and Forney, under which they carried the terror of our bombshells and torches into Greytown? Oozed out, like the courage of Bob Acres, at their fingers' ends. It was the difference between an armed fleet of the Brittsh and French, and a defence less village of merchants and their inoffensive people. French and English terrorism has driven our Minister from Dominica, and has substantially appropriated that hitherto independent power. Such is the Pierce interpretation of the Monroe doctrine in the face of danger. Such is the rendering of the inaugural, when England or France stands in the way. Pierce and Marcy back out, and so very stealthily that nothing would be known of it but for the correspondents of the public press.

Will the Washington Union be good enough, since the secret is out, to inform us whether the administration has or has not finally consented to submit to the armed occupation of Dominica by England and France? Are we to swallow this entrage as an offset to the Greytown bombardment, or is our Forney Cabinet waiting for those new frigates to be built?

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LATE CUBAN MOVEMENT .- The more light that is thrown upon the late movement in Cuba, the more un accountable appears the conduct of the Pierce administration, and the stronger the grounds for indignation among the Creoles. It appears that the discovery was made in this way: A government agent, in the confidence of the State Department, placed himself in close communication with the Junta and their friends here. This was the easier to do as at first publicly and privately Mr. Pierce had profes deep sympathy for the cause of Cuban independence, and had assured the leaders of as much, with many oaths and many promises, at several private interviews. Having wormed himself into the confidence of the Cuban sym pathizers here, the government agent had the address to persuade them that it was absolutely necessary that some one should go from hence to Cuba to ascertain by ocular inspection what might be expected from an insurrectionary movement. The principle adopted, the spy offered to go himself provided the Junta would accredit him to the principal Creoles of their party on the island; and assuredly no political party ever allowed itself to be more completely hoodwinked-his offer was accepted, and he left. On the island he met Manuel Pinto, Estrampes, and the other revolutionary chiefs; as they supposed, concerted measures with them; as was the case in reality, sounded them as to their prospects, means and objects, and departed brimful of information.

Instantly on his return, he repaired to the State Department to draw his pay and communicate what he knew. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy were placed in possession of the whole facts of the Cuban conspiracy. They had no sooner learned all than in their turn they transferred their information to the Spanish Minister, who sent it to the Captain General. Hence it appears that the shocking deaths of Maquel Pinto, Estrampes and the other victims of the late coup d'état in Cuba are wholly the work of the present administration.

It is difficult to conceive either a baser prostitution of the authority with which the American people have entrusted Mr. Pierce, or a crosser insult to their feelings. It may be lawful for the despotic authorities of Caba to secure the submission of the unfortunates set under them by steeping their hands in blood, whenever their enormities are objected to; but in God's name, the time has not come when the government of the United States can play the executioner or the spy.

WALLACE'S THEATRE-GERMAN OPERA.-The German Opera troupe commenced their new series of performances at this theatre last night with the "Daughter of the Regiment." Considering the unfavorable character of the weather, there was a very fair attendance. Madame D'Ormy sustained with great spirit the role of Marie, and was loudly applauded in her firs, aria and in the finale of the first act. The terretto in the second act, with M. Muller and Madame Foetner, was also capitally given. The Sulpiz of M. Muller was a very creditable performance, and were M. Quint's vo-calisation only equal to his confidence, there would be little to and fault with. The opera, on the whole, howconsidering the disadvantages under which a temporary speculation of this sort labors in its choice of artists. There is no denot that with the increased support which German Opers appears to be getting, efforts will be made to impart greater efficiency to its personnel. We understand that "Fidelio" is in preparation, and will shortly be given by this company.

Army Intelligence.

The ship Middlesex, Capt. Parmalee, bound for Corpus Christi, Texas, and having on board 413 United States troops, left this port June 17. The Middlesex has also aboard sixteen women, soldiers' wives. The officers with the detachment are :-Captain R. B. Marcy, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, com-

anding the detachment. First Lieut. Orlande B. Wilcex, Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Commissary.

Second Lieut. William R. Terrill, Fourth Artillery.

Second Lieut. F. Owen Solomons, Fourth Artillery.

Second Lieut. Edmund Freeman, Fifth Infantry.

Ir. George Taylor, of Baltimore, is attached as Sursen to the detachment.

These recruits are intended for distribution among the different arms of the service in the department of fexa;

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the tola.

HALIPAX, N. S., June 19—11 P. M.
The steamship Asia, now in her eleventh day from
Liverpool, has not yet made her appearance off this port.
The weather, which some miles to the westward is wet and unpleasant, is here beautifully clear and fine. The Asia is presumed to have run far to the south, to avoid the fleating ice, which at this season of the year is gene-rally to be met with for several hundred miles east of

From Washington. DECAPITATION RESOLVED ON—MAJOR FRENCH PRO-VIDED POR—SOULE AND THE ADMINISTRATION, ETC. Washington, June 19, 1865.
The Cabinet have had a leng and exciting session to-

day. I was informed by a grati-man high in authority, that one of the Cabinet was strongly suspected of Know Nothingism. The President informed a gestleman this evening, that Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Clayton, Second Auditor, tegether with one hundred and minety clerks, were to be decapitated as fast as

they can find persons to fil their places.

Mr. Marcy told a gentleman to-day that B. B. French, who was removed from the office of Commissioner Public Buildings, had received another appointment.

from Richmond, and stops at Williard's. The President made arrangements to leave the city on the arrival of Mr. Soulé, but Marcy told him he must " face the music," and pacify Soulé in seme way. Soulé peremptorily declines an interview with Marcy, and says he will call on the President merely out of respect. He has no love for Pierce nor the administration.

GOV. REEDER CALLED TO ACCOUNT—RETURN OF DR.

Washington, June 19, 1855.
The President has called Governor Reeder, and other Kansas Territorial officials, to account for speculations in Kansas Inde with half-breeds, in violation of the acts of Congress, and tells them they cannot be kept in office unless the impressions now on his mind shall be removed by satisfactory explanations. Governor Reeder has promised to reply when he shall have reached Kansas.

Rev. Dr. Parker, missionary, having at present the charge of the diplomatic relations of our government in China, writes that he will be in this country in about a menth to recruit his health.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, left the city this The weather continues very heavy. It has been

raining slightly this evening. Judge Shaw and the Massachusetts Liquor

Judge Shaw, of the Supreme Court, decided that the

32d section of the liquor law, giving the right to appeal, is repugnant, inconsistent, unconstitutional and void; that it has no force to repeal statutes inconsistent with its provisions; and that it therefore leaves the Revised Statutes in full force, so that a committal in accordance with the old statute is valid, although the commitment would be wholly unsupported by the new law. The de-cision was made in the habeas corpus case of Belsey Sullivan. Committed under the new law, and the con mittal was sustained.

The City Guards at Montreal

MONTREAL, June 19, 1855.

The New York City Guards resched here this morning. and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the civic and military anthorities. The whole city is decorated as if for a gala day, and invitations to every pla of amusement have been tendered them. The Guards ere the first military company from the United States that has ever visited this city.

The Foreign Legion Case in Be

Louis Cemagi, the Hungarian Lieutenant, was held for trial on the charge of enlisting men for the British army. Schwaerer, the beardinghouse keeper, and Kanffman, who brought on a squad from New York, were discharged.

The United States officers are searching for other par-

ties to be engaged in this business.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1865.

The New Orleans papers of Wednesday last contain alveston advices to the 9th inst., but the news is entirely unimportant.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, June 19, 1855 The following are the footings of our Weekly Bank statement:-Circulation OB ....

Sentence of the Notorious Henrietta Robin-

eon. Tsor, June 19, 1855. The notorious Henrietta Robinson, convicted in the Rensselaer County Court of the murder of Timothy Lanigan, was this afternoon rentenced, by Judge Harris, to be hung on the 3d of August next. At the con of her sentence, when the Judge commended her soul to God's mercy, she told him he had better pray for his own soul, declaring she was the victim of a political inspiracy, which was calculated to crush a man. She was about to speak further, when her counsel desired her to remain quiet. When about to leave the court room she turned, and pointing her finger towards Judge Harris, solemnly exclaimed—"Judge Harris, may the Judge of Judges be your Judge." Considerable excitement was manifested by the spectators during the time occupied in the passing of the sentence.

Fire in a Newspaper Office.

Boston, June 19, 1855.

The Know Nothing and American Orusader (weekly newspaper) office was partially destroyed by fire this norning. Loss about \$3,000. The forms were ready for ress, and the fire causes a suspension of this week's saue.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADRIPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Money easy. Stocks firm. Reading 45 ½; Long Island
17; Penna R. R. 44 9-16; Penna State 5's 88½.

BUFFALO, June 19-6 P. M.

The flour market has been very quiet to day. Sales 500 bbls. at \$9 25 a \$9 37 ½ for good upper lake and common Michigan. Wheat in fair request, and buyers were disposed to meet holders' views. Sales 5,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 56,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 56,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 22,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 22,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 22,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and firm; sales 22,000 bushels at \$180. Corn active and 14c, to New York. Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to day.—Flour, 1,597 bbls.; wheat, 13,760 bushels; corn, 52,236 bushels; cats, 34,036 bushels.

ALRANY, June 19-12:30 P. M.

Flour very dull; no sales of moment. Wheat no sales. Corn—Sales 16,000 bushels Western mixed at 96c. for new, and 97% for old in lotz. Oats.—Sales, 16,000 bushels Chicago at 57a., measure. Receipts to-day: 7,900 bbls. flour; 1,570 bbls. pork; 45,974 bushels corn; 55,000 bushels onts; 8,188 bushels wheat.

Dewego, June 19-6½ P. M.

Flour.—Sales to-day: 2,000 bbls. at \$9 for common.

els oats; 8,168 bushels wheat.

Oswardo, Jane 19—6½ P. M.

Flonr,—Sales to-day 2,000 bbls. at \$9 for common brancs. Wheat—Sales 6,000 bushels at \$2 45 for Canadian, and \$1 55 for Chicago. Corn—Sales 28,000 bushels at \$8c. a 89 c. Receipts.—35,000 bushels corn.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—PACING.—The great pacing match between Hero and Pocahontas, which was to have taken postponed until Thursday, on account of the incles

of the weather.

\*\*The Prohibitaory Liquor Law.\*\*

\*\*Sararoa Spranos, June 16, 1855.

James Gordon Bennish, Esq.:—

In the Herald of this day I am set down in one of the columns of the comparative list of those who have given opinions since the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor law, "in favor of, or against its constitutionality," as "for the law." This is an error. Not having been so fortunate as to receive a retaining fee, small or large, from the Cerson League or the Liquor Dealers' Association, of course I have not given any gratuitous opinion for or sgainst the law. Permit me to add, that I am, and ever have been, opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor law, and will do all in my power to have it repealed.

\*\*JOHN B. HAMKIN.\*\*

Court Calendar-This Day.

UNETED STATES IMPRICE COURT.—Nos. 4, 33, 96, 17, 27, 40 to 44.

SURBBEN COURT.—Special Term.—No. 55.

SUPREME COURT.—Croutt.—Part 1.—Nos. 1578, 1548, 169, 1688, 2012, 2035, 1425, 118, 164 to 170. Part 2d.—Nos. 80, 164, 101, 19, 60, 69, 90, 129, 1218, 1219, 128, 903, 161, 162, 163.

COMMON PILLS.—Part 2d.—Nos. 827, 356, 626, 629, 637, 346, 770, 771, 772, 79, 824, 841, 837, 900, 957.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 345, 98, 385, 1029, 348, 919, 333, 1602, 746, 794, 979, 17, 731, 594, 991, 795, 864, 286, 940, 941, 284, 1015, 241, 120, 169, 368, 11, 236, 884, 9, 814, 984, 1015, 241, 120, 169, 368, 11, 236, 884, 9, 814, 196, 327, 790, 862, 436, 827, 169, 368, 11, 236, 884, 9, 814, 197, 790, 862, 436, 827, 169, 311, 212, 785, 405, 390, 959, 255, 1494, 1009, 814, 93, 401, 973, 23, 373, 580, 762.

Morriso of the Deactors of the Deaf and Boars In-struction at Farwood—the directors of the Institution of the Deaf and Dume had an annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at Farwood, where is being creeted the new building of the association. This annual meeting is a private gathering of the directors, who need is tegether to mingle and exchange views upon the sor-tion of the trust confided to them. Owing to the the deal and dumb, now being erected, was built a stantially, eleganty, and economically. The cha made by some that the circtors of the institution we extravagant, was ground less. The building, as erect was a marvel of economy General Wetmere concluby proposing the health of the ladies, and calling Rev. Br. Adams to reply. The reverend gentleman plied to the sentiment in a happy and facetious man and, with a good joke, occasionally set the table in roar. The dumer and speaking having ended, the company came home to the city in the down train from bany, at 4% o'clock in the afternoon. The building the deaf and dumb at Faswood is progressing finit is erected up to the third story. The foundation is grante, from the State of Mainé, and the walls brick, but most carefully and substantially built. I anticipated that the new quarters for the deaf dumb will be ready to move into some time during coming fall.

A Ranger School, in the Herand Erranganters.

to the HERALD office pesterday, to inspect the establish meet and learn what they could of the mystery or making a newspaper. The oress of the children was red skirt, green boddice and straw hat, and they leoked very clean and neat 'hey were first taken to the en gine room, and the press was started for their especial gratification. They afterwards visited the editorial and composing rooms, and expressed great delight at what they saw. They returned home in the Sixth avenue

meeting of the City Tract Society was held en Mentay evening, at the Bib'e House, Mr. Whetmore in the chair. Several interesting reports were read, and the fellowing Missionaries employed 28, visiters 1,074, tracts distributed 116,425, Bibles distributed 106, Testaments distributed 107, volumes joaned 630, children brought into Sabbath school 218, childres brought into public schools 49, persons induced to attend church 147, temperance pleeges obtained 16, prayer meetings neid 165, back-liders reclaimed 11, hopeful conversions 17, united with the church 10.

the church 10.

DEATH OF A WHIL KNOWN PUBLISHER.—Mr. James K. Swords, of the publishing firm of Stanford & Sweds, of this city, died on Sunday last, of billious fever, leaving a wife and two children to survive him. A meeting of publishers was held yesterday, to take measures to attend his funeral. The deceased was a son of Thomas Swords, of the old firm of T & J. Swords, well known as extensive dealers in theological, especially Episcopalian, works. This firm also has the reputation of being one of the oldest publishing houses in the city. Kr. Swords leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

THE MILITARY IN BROADWAY -Great com made by some of our prominent citisens, of the action of certain policemen, who are in the habit of preceding the small squads of soldiers that perambulate Breadway at this season, and in order to enable them to march twelve or fourteen abreast, drive omnibuses, carriages, drays, and all other vehicles into the side streets. The sion and loss of time caused by this is very great should not be permitted by the Mayor. No a company should march more than its abress in company should murch more than six abreast in Breadway, and no street should be monopolised by them, excepting always or the national gala days, when we all expect it and obserfully give up to them. The little sergeant who flourishes so extensively in front of the leathers so often, must remember in future that what is fun to him is "werry bad" for the rest of mankind.

Jersey city News.

ANOTHER CRUBADE AGAINST THE LIQUOR HELLESS
IN JARSEY CITY.

It appears from a statement in the Jersey City Sentinel that another series of vexations prosecutions is about to-be instituted against the keepers of public houses in that city. It is to be done in Carson League style, but not by the Carson League. The authorities of the city have undertaken the job. It is further intimated that this time the job is to be done up thoroughly.

A WORKHOOSE FOR PRISONERS.—The new beard of chosen freeholders for Hudson county have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of building a county workbouse, in which prisoners could be me work out their fines and costs, instead of being se juil, as is now the practice. The committee consi Measur. Shepherd, Holmes and Platt.

Williamsburg City News

jewelry store of A. Watson, No. 78 Grand street (Eastern district), was burglariously entered, and rebbed of jewelry valued at about \$250.

A New Engine — Pacific Engine Company No. 3, of the Eastern district, have just had built a new plane engine, embracing all the latest improvements, by James Smith, of New York. The company turn out next Inesday for the purpose of bringing her home, on which escasion they will be escorted by Zephyr Hose Company No. 4, Robertson's band is engaged for the occasion.

Marine Affairs.

THE STRANGE OCEAN BIRD -This new steamer will cake a trial trip down the bay on Thursday. She was originally known as the Wm. Norris-the vessel built, ft was stated, to cross the Atlantic in six days. She has more recently been known to fame as one of the vensels of Capt. Graham, lately under blockade up the East DEATHS FROM BRUTALITY ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP

-The Portuguese ship Defensor, at Para on the 26th o May, from Oporto, with emigrants, is stated to have lost forty-seven out of three hundred of her passengers, ou the voyage, caused by ill usage and hunger, although she was less than thirty days on the passage.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE salled from Baltimore on Sa-THE STEAMER TENNESSEE sailed from Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, for Liverpool, with fourteen passen-

gers.

STRAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE SOUND, AED LOSS OF LIFE—The steamer Worcester, of the Norwich line, bound to New York, came in collision with and sunk a schooner, soon after leaving New London last night. The night was foggy, so thick that a signal light couls not be seen the boat's length ahead, and the best was run slowly, sounding the whistle every moment or two. The steamer struck her amidehips, and she went down immediately. The crew, consisting of captain, four man, and one woman (colored, wife of the cook,) were asved by clinging to the rigging, with the exception of one man and the woman who went down in the vessel. She proved to be the schooner F. Branard, 86 tons, of Portland, Ct., from New York, with a cargo of sait and cement for Nerwich, Ct. The steamer lay at anchor until her bows, which were steve, could be repaired, and then put back to New London, where she landed the crew, with the exception of the cook, who returned to New York. After the feg deared off, at 30 clock A. M., she left for New York, where she arrived at noon. The passengers, about fifty in number, made up a purse for the poor black fellow, who was morning piteously for his lost wife. The names of the persons drowned were J Thomas Kilroy, of Charleston, S. C., and Mary Brown, of New York.—Botton Journal, June 18.

Genin's Summer Hats—First on the List, light, superb, original and embessity becoming, stands the Genin dress hat of the saaton—a magnificent drab beaver, of exquisite proportione, faultiess in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmaship and finish worthy of a place in any exposition of the metal and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial Sentine is directed to the fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz.; a combination of two meterials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and aristogratic dress hat The Charles of the continuous of two meterials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and aristogratic dress hat The Charles of the continuous of two meterials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and crist days but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present ecason, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shades, qualities, since and prices, that no head of teste can possibly be men, and in short all men, will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The series of the aname, leader, and the interest is replete with fahries from all parts are new world. Here will be found hates from Faxama, leader, and parents are invited to examine the new at less of the anamon, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile fasce than any that have preceded.

The GEFTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPATTMENT GEFTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPATTMENT OF TRAVELING, sporting and cape, boys' dress and school cape. &c.

GEFTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPATTMENT OF SAME CAP DEPATTMENT O